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EC Ministers Agree On Spending Cuts

Marathon Talks Trim British Rebate, But Farm Subsidies Are Unchanged

By Philip Stephens

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The finance ministers of the European Community agreed Friday to cut planned increases in spending to prevent the community from being bankrupted.

The ministers, who charted community financing through 1984, left farm subsidies virtually unchanged.

The ministers, meeting for 28 consecutive hours, agreed on a \$2-billion emergency budget to cover outlays for the rest of this year.

French officials said they defeated an attempt by Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany to cut farm spending in both budgets.

Planned increases in spending for social and regional programs, were canceled. The programs are designed to ease the impact of record unemployment and a general economic slump.

Also trimmed was a refund to Britain, which had been agreed upon at the Stuttgart summit meeting in June. The move drew an angry response from Britain.

Britain's financial secretary in the Treasury, Nicholas Ridley, told reporters, "It is clear the community is at the very limit of its resources." He added, "It is having to face up to the reality that it must control agricultural spending."

Officials said the ministers, who were continuing meetings to complete technical details of the draft, had battled fiercely over the cuts.

Funding was left at \$2.5 billion for social and regional projects, virtually unchanged from the previous year.

Spending on surplus of milk, cereals, wine and other produce will take about two-thirds of total

outlays. Funding required for guaranteed price supports to eight million farmers will use up about 75 percent of the emergency funding for 1983.

Greece's finance minister, Dimitrios Koulourianos, who led the talks, said farm spending was not cut because ministers found their legal obligations to farmers were inelastic.

A proposed refund to Britain in the 1983 package, which was intended to compensate for unexpectedly high contributions to the EC budget in 1982, was scaled back to \$220 million, about \$55 million less than it was due, community officials said. British officials put the loss at \$67 million.

In Paris, Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said Friday that Britain continues to insist on receiving its full budget rebate.

He said discussions with France's minister for external relations, Claude Cheysson had included the rebate.

Mr. Cheysson was quoted Wednesday as saying Britain was "the only member country which has not yet entered the community." But Sir Geoffrey said Friday: "We don't take the same view."

"Both countries share a very real and committed interest in the future of the community, and the need to balance its future financial policies."

Mr. Ridley accused his colleagues of treating Britain shabbily in reneging on the agreement. An official British government statement "deplored the decision," and added that Britain would fight to get the money reinstated.

Mr. Ridley said the move could sour negotiations on long-term financial reform.

Friday's decisions must win the backing of the European Parliament.



President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and U.S. President Ronald Reagan talked off questions at the White House.

Two Pregnancies Reported Achieved By Transplant of Women's Embryos

By Richard D. Lyons

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A team of California doctors has reported what says are the world's first two pregnancies achieved as a result of a technique in which an embryo is donated from one woman to another.

Other experts in obstetrics and embryology hailed the achievement, which was announced on Thursday, and said it probably would enhance substantially the possibility of parenthood for couples who might otherwise be infertile.

The report comes amid increasing activity in reproductive physiology, in which research and laboratory work has enabled more than 100 babies to be born in the last several years as a result of test-tube fertilization, the uniting of sperm and egg outside the womb.

The new technique differs from the test-tube method in that sperm from the prospective father is placed in the uterus of the woman who donates her ovum.

During the first week of her pregnancy the resulting embryo, a microscopic clump of about 100 cells, is flushed out of that womb and is placed in the womb of the woman who will carry the baby to full term as the infant's mother.

Several experts in the field of reproductive physiology said they believed that this so-called "surrogate" method might be superior to the test-tube, in vitro, method because its chances of success would be far higher. Only about one quarter of in vitro attempts at fertilization are successful.

The rash of moral, religious and legal questions surrounding such pregnancies has led some researchers to shy away from taking part in such experimentation.

Associates of the group at UCLA, for example, said its members had agreed to undertake the work only after groups of researchers at other hospitals had declined to do so.

The principal researcher in the group at the Harbor General Hospital-UCLA Medical Center in Torrance, California, is Dr. John E. Buster, a professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the UCLA Medical School. He was assisted by Dr. Maria Bustillo, an assistant professor, and five other specialists.

Their report was printed in the current issue of The Lancet, a medical journal published in London.

Dr. Ian Craft, a leading British obstetrician, said in a telephone interview that he considered the California work to be important because it would allow a different method of ovum donation. Yet he cautioned that the method had yet to be perfected. Indeed, the group in Los Angeles was successful in only two of the six attempts it made.

In the two successful cases, the account in The Lancet said, one of the women is in her fifth month of pregnancy, while the other is in her fifth week. Neither woman was identified nor was the donor of the ovum, or perhaps donors; the report did not make clear if one or more donors had been involved.

Dr. Wayne Decker, executive director of the New York Fertility Research Foundation, said of the report: "I think it's a great thing. I hope it will stimulate more activity in this area. I have always felt this approach would have a much higher degree of success than the in vitro method."

Dr. Randolph W. Seed, an assistant professor of surgery at the Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago, who assisted in the development of the technique, along with his brother, Dr. Richard G. Seed, explained in an interview that the new technique is known as "adoptive pregnancy."

Dr. Seed said widespread use of the transfer technique might reduce to as little as 2 percent the group of couples that would be unable to have children of their own. He said the technique would be of value to women who did not have functioning ovaries, to those afraid that their own ovum might in some way be genetically damaged, and to those who might not be able to tolerate the surgery necessary for the test-tube fertilization procedure.

2 Countries Say U.S. Plan Is Ill-Timed

Panama and Venezuela
Oppose Troop Maneuvers

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Panama and Venezuela, which have supported U.S. policy in Central America, say the Reagan administration's plan to conduct large-scale military maneuvers there for the next five months is counterproductive and ill-timed.

Their response was echoed in statements by several Democratic presidential candidates and members of Congress, who said the increased U.S. military presence would aggravate tensions among several Latin American nations and intensify regional peacekeeping efforts.

Reagan administration officials said the planned series of joint maneuvers with the U.S.-backed government of Honduras and sea and air exercises off the coast of Central America was a way to intimidate the Sandinista regime of Nicaragua, slow the passage of arms to it from Cuba and demonstrate support for U.S. allies in the region.

But Panama's foreign minister, Juan José Amado, said Thursday that the exercises would "cause concern and tension" and would hinder the attempts at regional negotiations by the Contadora group. Named for the Panamanian island where the group first met in January, the group consists of Panama, Venezuela, Mexico and Colombia.

Mr. Amado also said his government would not permit the United States to conduct maneuvers from its bases in Panama. A Pentagon official said those bases probably would not have been used anyway.

President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, who also has supported U.S. policy in Central America, praised the efforts of the Contadora nations and said the timing of the U.S. maneuvers was not propitious.

The foreign ministers of the four nations met last weekend and issued a joint peace proposal, which they urged the United States, Cuba and five Central American nations to support.

"I don't think the timing could be worse," Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, said of the planned maneuvers. Mr. Barnes is one of the congressmen who backed President Ronald Reagan's creation of a bipartisan commission on Central American policy.

Senator Alan Cranston of California, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for president, accused the Reagan administration of relying on "gunboat diplomacy."

"We've virtually slapped the Contadora group across the head," a Reagan administration critic, Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, said Thursday.

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, who also is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, also criticized the planned increase in U.S. military presence.

"What I'm worried about is that they are increasingly militarizing that situation," Mr. Mondale said.

Some other members of Congress welcomed the maneuvers, however, saying they would warn the governments of Nicaragua and Cuba of U.S. interest in Central America and might pressure Nicaragua into negotiations.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, a member of the Armed Services Committee, said, "It's certainly a strong message, without a doubt, to Cuba and Nicaragua about their own flow of arms to El Salvador." He added, "And from that point of view it's a message that needs sending."

Habib Resigns Mediator Role In Middle East Peace Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Friday that Philip C. Habib had resigned as a special Middle East peace envoy and that Robert C. McFarlane, the president's deputy assistant for national security affairs, would succeed him.

Mr. Reagan said that Mr. Habib, who stepped down after eight months, "will be sorely missed."

The president disclosed at a departure ceremony for President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, who has been in Washington for talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from his country, that Mr. McFarlane would travel to the Middle East in about 10 days.

U.S. officials said later that Mr. McFarlane expected to visit Syria, among other countries. Mr. Habib's departure, they said, did not mean any fundamental change in U.S. policy in the region.

While Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Reagan were meeting, Beirut radio reported that shells were falling on Christian districts of the Lebanese capital and on the city's international airport.

Mr. Gemayel implied Thursday that Syrian forces were responsible for a similar bombardment Wednesday and hinted at possible retaliation.

Syria responded Friday with a commentary on state-run Damascus radio in which Mr. Gemayel was accused of seeking to partition his country in coordination with the United States and Israel.

The refusal of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to meet with Mr. Habib was said to be a factor in the shuffling of Middle East mediators.

A career diplomat, Mr. Habib headed the American team that hammered out a Lebanese-Israeli accord, signed May 17. But Syria, whose opposition has blocked implementation of the pact, later snubbed him when he wanted to visit Damascus. Syrian officials described him as hostile to the Arabs.

He is said to have believed that his usefulness as a mediator had

come to an end because of Syria's opposition to him. He has also wanted to return to private life in California.

However, Mr. Habib has said that he will continue to be available to advise Mr. Reagan on Middle East policy whenever he is needed.

In Beirut, Mr. Reagan's announcement immediately raised speculation that the move was linked to U.S.-led efforts to get foreign troops out of Lebanon.

Government officials had no immediate comment, but Western diplomats noted that Syria, which at present holds that key in troop withdrawal from Lebanon, had expressed dislike for Mr. Habib.

The fact that Mr. Reagan announced Mr. Habib's planned resignation immediately after meeting with Mr. Gemayel, the diplomats said, suggested the move could be linked to the troop withdrawal efforts.

Mr. Reagan said Friday's talks "focused on the next step in securing Lebanon's independence."

"Lebanon can count on our support," he told Mr. Gemayel.

Mr. Reagan reaffirmed the principles of U.S. policy toward Lebanon — the full withdrawal of all foreign forces, support for a strong central government and security for Israel's northern border.

For his part, Mr. Gemayel said he remained confident that the major problems in Lebanon and the Middle East "can best be addressed and resolved by full cooperation with our Arab community and our American friends."

The United States and Lebanon, he said, would intensify their consultations.

Mr. McFarlane said later that he undertook the assignment with "a deep sense of conviction" that it "is incumbent on the United States to do everything we possibly can, first, to bring peace to Lebanon" and, then, to restore peace to the entire Middle East.

On the fourth day of his U.S. visit, Mr. Gemayel also met with

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■ A default on Washington Public Power Supply bonds appeared likely as a judge cleared the way for legal proceedings to open. Page 7.

MONDAY

■ Brazil, once a model of Third World growth, is now the scene of social and political unraveling. The first of four articles.

Former EPA Aide Found Not Guilty

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Rita M. Lavelle was acquitted Friday of contempt of Congress charges for defying a subpoena to testify before a House subcommittee investigating mismanagement of the Environmental Protection Agency's toxic-waste cleanup program.

The charges stemmed from her failure to appear before a House subcommittee investigating political manipulation and mismanagement of the EPA's \$1.6-billion Superfund cleanup program. Miss Lavelle, former assistant EPA administrator, was fired by President Ronald Reagan in February and indicted in May for "willfully" failing to obey a congressional subpoena.

Kohl Seeks Review of 'Walk-in-Woods' Arms Plan

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has urged that Soviet and U.S. negotiators at Geneva examine again the controversial "walk in the woods" proposal, which would establish a balance of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and rule out deployment of the Pershing-2 missiles that could strike Soviet territory from West Germany in less than 10 minutes.

In the first extended interview since his trip to Moscow two weeks ago, Mr. Kohl stopped short Tuesday of a full endorsement of the negotiating proposal, which both Washington and Moscow rejected after it was discussed informally at the Geneva talks.

The plan was suggested last summer by the U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri V. Andropov, after a walk in the woods near Geneva. The plan would limit the United States to 75 cruise missile launchers and the Russians to 75 triple-warhead SS-20s. In so doing, the United States would have dropped deployment of the 108 Pershing-2 missiles scheduled for deployment in West Germany.

On Monday, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany openly endorsed the plan.

Mr. Kohl lamented the fact that the formula "was not pursued in depth" and added, "Whether there is a chance of finding new impetus here, I am not able to judge. But it must be examined further in Geneva."

The Russians have expressed more virulent criticism of the Pershing-2 than of the slower cruise missiles scheduled for deployment

in Britain and Italy this December, a fact that has convinced many analysts that the Pershing remains the most important bargaining point for the United States in the Geneva talks.

Some of Mr. Kohl's aides are worried that an expressed willingness to drop the Pershings would not induce any Soviet concessions and only depict the West as weakening in its resolve to deploy because of the threat of violent demonstrations this autumn.

Other aides believe that waiting too long to make a move on the Pershings would sacrifice the opportunity to place the arms for the arms talks on a rigid Soviet posture.

Mr. Kohl's plan for new initiatives that might include the cancellation of the Pershings from the West's deployment plans reflected increasing anxiety in Bonn that urgent steps must be taken to break the deadlock in Geneva or East-West tensions could escalate to a dangerous degree.

During his talks in Moscow, Mr. Kohl said that President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union and Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov "very clearly declared that [if deployment occurs] they will then move forward SS-20 rockets to the territories of other Warsaw Pact countries, including East Germany."

But Mr. Kohl stressed that "this highly unpleasant development" would not deter his government

from abiding by commitments to station new U.S.-built missiles on West German soil at the end of this year if arms control talks fail.

In the hour-long interview, the chancellor defended his controversial remarks in Moscow about German reunification and shared his impressions as the first Western leader to meet extensively with Mr. Andropov.

Despite a reported kidney ailment, circulatory problems and difficulty in walking, Mr. Andropov is, "quite clearly, the number one man in full control of the Soviet Union," Mr. Kohl said.

"He is a very serious and earnest man, with a brilliant intellectual capacity. You see this in the way he presents his arguments: He knows all the details of his subject matter."

"When you talk to him about history or culture, you realize he is a well-rounded, educated man," Mr. Kohl said. "He also possesses a fine sense of humor. This, too, you feel very distinctly."

During his Moscow trip, Mr. Kohl elaborated on his vision of German reunification in a bold way that asked his Soviet hosts who were accustomed to more apologetic homilies from Bonn leaders.

"I told Mr. Andropov that we Germans, in both East and West, paid a bitter price for the war that Hitler started. We have learned history's lesson, that violence is not a means of politics," he said.

"We also know that the division of Germany is a reality of our times. But we have the same right as all peoples of this earth to self-determination."

The chancellor, however, discounted a nascent revival of nationalism. "European national states have no future," he said. "We need a European roof, and my goal... is the political unification of Europe."

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Tran Van Niah with his wife and son at a resettlement center in Ningming, China, near the Vietnamese border.

Indochinese View China As Stop on Way to West

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

NINGMING, China — Some were expelled from Vietnam with little more than the clothes on their backs. Others paid out their meager savings to be smuggled across the border rather than face military service in Cambodia or exile to an inhospitable new economic zone.

The flow of refugees from Indochina, most of them ethnic Chinese, has slowed to a trickle from the torrent with which it began in 1978, yet it continues.

So far this year, six refugees have found their way to one of China's refugee processing centers in Ningming, 40 miles (64 kilometers) from the frontier with Vietnam. Officials say they expect that farm work will be found for them somewhere in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, in which Ningming is situated.

Since 1978, more than 270,000 refugees from Indochina — the overwhelming majority of them from Vietnam, the others from Laos and Cambodia — have trav-

eled overland to find sanctuary in China.

Most have been resettled, primarily in Guangxi Zhuang and in the provinces of Yunnan, Guangdong and Fujian. But China is viewed by a minority of the refugees as little more than a stepping stone on their way to the West, and the Chinese authorities say they do not obstruct applications for re-unions with family members.

The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Beijing has recorded about 2,100 cases of Vietnamese refugee families in China who have formally applied to join relatives in the West. So far, it says, 832 refugees have left China.

Some others would also like to go but have only a fragmentary idea of their relatives' whereabouts, making a reunion nearly impossible.

At the Ningming refugee center, Tran Van Niah, 38, an electrician from Vietnam, said he was finally giving up, since he does not know

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Some Solidarity Activists Are Released

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW—Several dozen Solidarity activists were freed from jails near Gdansk Friday at the start of the regime's amnesty program for political prisoners, Roman Catholic Church spokesman said.

"They seemed to be beaming with optimism," said the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, a friend of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, and the founder of a prisoners' aid center in Gdansk.

A group of about 30 people, both men and women, had already arrived, Father Jankowski said in a telephone interview.

The amnesty decree, which took effect Friday, was a major part of the Communist government's plan to lift martial law. The end of martial law coincided with the national day, the anniversary of the first communist constitution.

There were no outward signs that restrictions had been lifted in Warsaw, where the streets were almost deserted as always on national day, which is a holiday. Several hundred people watched a military ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the central Victory Square.

Officials had said earlier they expected that no one would be released before Saturday. Prison spokesmen in Gdansk could not be reached for comment.

A senior Justice Ministry official said about 800 people under investigation or sentenced for political offenses would fall under the terms of the limited amnesty, but 60 of 190 actually serving sentences would not be freed now.

Seven top Solidarity officials and five members of the dissident movement KOR, considered the most important political prisoners now being held, are not eligible because they are charged with crimes against the state.

Mr. Walesa said he would consult other union figures before deciding how to respond to the conditional amnesty. He said, however, that it was still necessary "to fight for our rights through peaceful methods," and "find ways to implement the August 1980 accords."

Those agreements established the right to independent unions and gave workers a greater leverage over the authorities. Their impor-

tance was stressed by Pope John Paul II during his visit to Poland last month.

The best-known underground leader, Zbigniew Bujak, in Warsaw said in an interview that future op-

position activity should be decided after talks with union activists in early August.

"Certainly the approaching anniversary of August will be an occasion to remind everyone of the so-

cial agreements signed then and to prepare a clear and up-dated version of the August demands," he said.

He said a boycott of the government-sponsored unions, set up after the suppression of Solidarity under martial law, should be maintained in the hope that the authorities would eventually allow a return to union pluralism.

Mr. Bujak said underground leaders, in hiding since December 1981, should not emerge until it was clear that they would not be threatened with jail if they pursued their union activities openly.

The government has left unclear its plans for re-introducing unions at the factory level. In legislation passed Thursday it amended the labor law to enable pluralism to be put off until the end of 1983, or until the Council of State considers it appropriate.

The official PAP news agency stressed that the amnesty bill was "an unconditional act of clemency."

"All who avail themselves of it will have to prove in a short time that they have appreciated its importance and understand the mistakes they have committed in the past," PAP said.

Those who are freed now will have the balance of their sentence added to any new punishment if they are caught repeating their offense within 30 months.

The wife of Bronislaw Geremek, a senior Solidarity spokesman, said she was confident he would be freed. He is under investigative arrest on a relatively minor charge.

Friends of Janusz Onyszkiewicz, a former Solidarity spokesman detained after addressing a small meeting in April, said they believed he too could be released. But at least one of the four charges against him carries a maximum sentence of more than three years, so his release is not automatic.

The wife of one prominent detainee said she had been given strong indications by the security police that she and her husband would be allowed to leave Poland if they decided to go. Troublesome dissidents have often been encouraged to leave for the West in the past.

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Poland's New Regulations

Washington Post Service

WARSAW—The provisional regulations passed by the Polish parliament Thursday will:

• Allow factory managers to order employees to do extra work up to 46 hours a week.

• Give managers the right to require a six-month notice for job changes by employees. This is a way of preventing a possible increase in resignations or job-switching that was blocked under martial law.

• Forbid enterprises to award new material benefits to workers.

• Empower the government to freeze prices that producers charge distributors and to direct some firms to produce goods considered essential. These rules appear to run counter to the principles of the country's economic reform program aimed at giving individual enterprises greater autonomy.

• Curb the prerogatives of worker self-management councils by weakening the legal effect of formal protests from such bodies and by authorizing the suspension or dissolution of a council if it becomes a threat to "the legal order or the basic interests of society."

• Strengthen a recent law against those labeled "social parasites," by requiring such people—often former Solidarity activists dismissed from other jobs for political reasons—to join government work crews. Fines would be eliminated as a penalty.

• Expand the powers of cabinet ministers to suspend university senates, fire deans, rectors and directors of institutes, and dismiss faculty staff members.

• Limit students to joining youth associations and organizations already sanctioned by authorities.

• Subject teachers and students to dismissal or expulsion for breaching public order or acting against "the interests of the People's Republic of Poland."

• Enable authorities to continue to forbid assemblies if officials consider such meetings "threats to public order."

• Permit authorities to dissolve the leadership boards of cultural associations. This avoids the more embarrassing option of dissolving the whole organization, and is a measure that appears directed specifically at the Polish Writers' Union, whose leadership has refused to submit to Communist Party demands for a purge of anti-Socialist elements.

• Postpone until at least 1986 the development of multiple unions in factories.

Dropped from the government's original draft of the bill, at the urging of Poland's Roman Catholic Church, were several proposed permanent legal changes. But these measures have been put on the parliament's agenda for consideration again next week.

They would:

• Expand censorship rules to cover academic work, bibliographies, foreign books and union bulletins.

• Introduce penal code penalties of up to three years in jail for people caught circulating "false information" or participating in banned organizations.

position activity should be decided after talks with union activists in early August.

"Certainly the approaching anniversary of August will be an occasion to remind everyone of the so-

cial agreements signed then and to prepare a clear and up-dated version of the August demands," he said.

He said a boycott of the government-sponsored unions, set up after the suppression of Solidarity under martial law, should be maintained in the hope that the authorities would eventually allow a return to union pluralism.

Mr. Bujak said underground leaders, in hiding since December 1981, should not emerge until it was clear that they would not be threatened with jail if they pursued their union activities openly.

The government has left unclear its plans for re-introducing unions at the factory level. In legislation passed Thursday it amended the labor law to enable pluralism to be put off until the end of 1983, or until the Council of State considers it appropriate.

The official PAP news agency stressed that the amnesty bill was "an unconditional act of clemency."

"All who avail themselves of it will have to prove in a short time that they have appreciated its importance and understand the mistakes they have committed in the past," PAP said.

Those who are freed now will have the balance of their sentence added to any new punishment if they are caught repeating their offense within 30 months.

The wife of Bronislaw Geremek, a senior Solidarity spokesman, said she was confident he would be freed. He is under investigative arrest on a relatively minor charge.

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Paul H. Nitze answering a question after meeting with President Ronald Reagan on the U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

Nitze Calls Soviet Union 'Rigid' at Geneva Talks

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The Soviet Union maintained "a rigid and uncompromising attitude" in the latest round of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, according to the chief American negotiator, Paul H. Nitze.

After making a 30-minute report to President Ronald Reagan and his national security adviser, William F. Clark, Mr. Nitze told reporters that the "Soviet side continued to insist on their one-sided proposal" to keep "a continuing

and large deployment of the SS-20s and that the United States not be permitted to deploy any of its Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles.

Mr. Nitze's description of Moscow's tough stand in the Geneva talks on the intermediate-range weapons contrasted with more favorable American characterizations of the Soviet position in the so-called START talks on reducing long-range missiles, which are scheduled to continue in Geneva until Aug. 4.

In the strategic arms talks, according to U.S. government officials, the Russians have put forward proposals for new limits on both sides' nuclear weapons carriers and sub-limits on those capable of delivering multiple warheads.

Further, the Russians are reported to have said they would agree to limit the overall number of "mobile warheads"—missile warheads and bombs—on each side.

Although the new Soviet proposals have been described as unsatisfactory by administration officials, they do represent some movement in the strategic arms negotiations.

Both sides have now gotten down to defining three common areas for bargaining: delivery systems, including land- and submarine-launched intercontinental missiles and long-range aircraft carrying both bombs and missiles; the number of those systems that can carry more than one warhead or missile; and the total number of warheads or "nuclear charges" on each side.

But in the negotiations on intermediate-range forces in Europe, the two sides still have not been able to agree on which weapons to include in the talks.

The Russians have continued to include 162 British and French nuclear weapons in their formula and, according to Mr. Nitze, "they also insisted on no limitations whatever on their forces in the eastern portions of the U.S.S.R." The United States has insisted that all Soviet missile systems be included to prevent the Russians from moving the SS-20s to the Soviet Far East.

Several U.S. officials said they held out little hope that an agreement can be reached before December, when the United States is scheduled to begin deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany and Britain.

The Russians have linked the weapons talks by telling U.S. negotiators that if the missiles are deployed, they will have to reassess their strategic arms position. The more favorable the Russians make their strategic arms proposal before then, said U.S. officials, the more pressure they put on the Reagan administration to delay the scheduled deployment.

Moscow is also pressing publicly to get the United States to formally propose the "walk in the woods" formula, sketched out a year ago by Mr. Nitze in conversations with the top Soviet negotiator, Yuri A. Kvitinskiy.

concert by Diana Ross. After 45 minutes, lightning and torrential rains caused the performance to be canceled.

States and Cities Invoking Emergency Measures to Help Residents Get Relief

"The markets are very responsive to the weather right now," said Leonard Pomerantz, a commodity trader and investment adviser.

Farmers in Illinois, Iowa and the Dakotas reported hog and cattle deaths. In central South Dakota, for example, one farmer asked the fire department to hose down cattle suffering in temperatures reaching 99.25 degrees centigrade (103 de-

One of the D.H. Lawrence paintings on view in Taos.

As the art historian Christopher White observed some years ago in an essay on Rembrandt as an etcher, "throughout his entire late work joyous, almost senseless, as a printer's make-good, his activity as a printmaker." Some more than two-thirds of the "Rembrandt Etchings" in this exhibition of some 250 images at Wylma Wayne Fine Art are of the later period, the viewer has the double pleasure of enjoying the works for their own sake, and sharing in the joy of the artist, the etcher. Rembrandt was a protean talent, and nowhere more in evidence than in the vast range of his prints, treating each image as he did, as an independent work of art demanding and receiving as the largest oil painting.

Rembrandt Etchings," Wylma Wayne Fine Art, 17 Old Bond Street, W1, to Aug. 5.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Deal With Nicaragua

What is a reasonable bargain that could promote stability and perhaps even peace in Central America? Here is one idea: Call off the dogs of war, insist on absolutely no military intervention across any border, ban the shipment of offensive weapons to all governments in the region, buy one-way tickets home for all foreign military advisers, reward respect for human rights and democratic elections, and encourage true reconciliation all around.

You may be forgiven for not realizing that this is precisely the plan the Reagan administration says it favors. It is the program proposed by Central America's democratic states at a meeting in Costa Rica last October. And in crucial respects it overlaps proposals just offered by Nicaragua and by the Contadora group of mediators comprising Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

This week, while the White House was cracking up Caribbean war games, Nicaragua was obviously hoping to take the wind out of U.S. sails. Its leftist rulers dropped their insistence on direct talks only with the United States and Honduras, and came around to the U.S. view that meaningful talks to stabilize Central America have to be regionwide.

Yes, said the State Department, that is a "positive step." But where are Nicaragua's ideas for verifying progress within countries? Why was nothing said about letting democratic elections resolve internal problems? And how can Managua put the Salvadoran rebels on the same level as an elected government?

That is a weak and suspect U.S. response.

Recovery Under Way

The American economy was not only beginning to expand rapidly last spring, but far more rapidly than had seemed possible a few months before. The growth rate reported this week by the Commerce Department for the spring quarter, a ringing 8.7 percent annually for the GNP, deserves to be taken as a sign of real strength in the cycle now beginning.

That will give hope to the many millions of people, by no means all Americans, who have suffered from this long and deep recession. Americans bear great responsibilities in the management of their economy. When it goes awry, the greatest hardships fall on the poorer countries that move to its rhythm.

This surge of growth is being led entirely by a rapid increase in personal spending by private citizens. The money spent on personal consumption and investment in houses during the spring more than accounted for the leap in final sales. It is a conventional Keynesian response to the powerful stimulus of a very large federal budget deficit.

Amid all of the cheering, you will shortly begin to hear an undertone of concern about the unexpected speed that the recovery seems to be reaching. In a country with such recent and costly experience with inflation, the ques-

The plan the Reagan administration says it favors also treats both Salvadoran sides the same way: It would compel the recall of all foreign advisers. And the talk of elections cuts both ways: Who elected Guatemala's right-wing dictator? Verification? Sure, that's a subject for negotiations, not a precondition.

The greatest awkwardness concerns military intervention. President Reagan has had trouble proving any significant Nicaraguan role in El Salvador. Yet U.S. support of rebels in Nicaragua is now blatant. The president justifies supporting the contras by comparing the Sandinists to the European Communist regimes kept in power by Soviet tanks. If that were the case, he should welcome Nicaragua's offer to send away its Cuban helpers along with all foreign advisers in the region.

The hostilities of years are not going to be dispelled by the semantic maneuvers of a few days. Plainly it would take a lot of string to make any such diplomatic package hold. But serious thinking is already on the table, put there by allies as well as adversaries.

Those ideas call for something more considered than Mr. Reagan's remark that dealing with the Sandinists is difficult because "they're being subverted or directed by outside forces." Generously testing the sincerity of Nicaragua's overture would cost little.

Perhaps the Nicaraguans want to be more reasonable only because they are scared of the new Yankee belligerence. But isn't that what Mr. Reagan hoped for?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES



Waging Economic Warfare

U.S. Shows Poor Judgment in Squeezing Managua

By Richard E. Feinberg

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, perhaps more than previous administrations, has sought to deny other nations access to international commodity and capital markets in order to pressure them into complying with U.S. foreign policy objectives. Yet economic sanctions not only violate the rules that govern the international economy but also are usually harmful to U.S. business and counterproductive to larger American foreign-policy goals.

Nicaragua is the latest target of this economic warfare. The administration recently banned most of Nicaragua's sugar crop from U.S. markets and, not for the first time, vetoed a small loan by the Inter-American Development Bank.

Economic sanctions against Nicaragua fit into a broader Reagan administration pattern. For example, the administration sought to penalize European companies for selling supplies for the natural-gas pipeline that will link Siberia to Western Europe.

It has embargoed Libyan oil exports, pressured commercial banks not to lend to Cuba and lobbied multilateral financial institutions such as the World Bank to cut lending to Grenada. The trade and investment incentives in the proposed Caribbean Basin Initiative are confined to countries that fulfill designated political criteria.

President Reagan's ready resort to economic sticks provoked developing nations earlier this month to condemn "trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and economic sanctions" taken by industrial states against developing countries. The resolution, approved overwhelmingly at the UN Conference on Trade and Development held in Belgrade, was sparked by U.S. sanctions against Nicaragua.

Economic warfare violates the rules or at least the spirit of a series of international and regional agreements. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was established after World War II to maintain an open world-trading system and to minimize commercial discrimination against states on political grounds. The charter of the Organization of American States declares definitively that "no state may use or encourage the use of coercive measures of an economic or political character in order to force the sovereign will of another state."

The drafters of the GATT and OAS charters understood that if one state uses economic instruments for political purposes, other states might follow. The years between the wars had taught that such economic warfare increases international tensions and threatens the global economy.

From a purely practical point of view, economic sanctions usually fail to accomplish their foreign-policy objectives, especially if they lack the support of other nations. Nicaragua has already found an alternative market for its sugar in Algeria. And, while it will miss the Inter-American Bank loan, Nicaragua has successfully diversified its sources of credit in Latin America, the Middle East, Western Europe and the Soviet bloc.

Imposing economic sanctions can backfire. The general population of the affected country will bitterly resent U.S. actions. As is occurring in Nicaragua, the besieged regime may use the excuse of "economic imperialism" to restrict opposition activity and to consolidate its power. Predictably, the Sandinists are turning to the Russians and the Cubans for increased aid.

Even if the Sandinists are ousted, will the outcome be an improvement? Overthrowing a government is not the same as countering subsequent events. In the military event that the Sandinists lost, Nicaraguans probably would suffer chronic instability and terrorism. Economic sanctions contributed to the downfall of Salvador Allende, but 10 years later

Chile still lacks political stability.

The United States must choose. It cannot be a reliable member of the international economic community if it arbitrarily exerts political pressures against foreign governments by disrupting their links to that community. Moreover, the ready resort to economic sanctions ignores the potential harm to the international system.

How ironic that an administration so dedicated to the principles of the free market is so quick to interject short-term political considerations into its international economic policies. A more principled policy would better serve U.S. interests.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Overseas Development Council, is the author of "The Intermediate Zone: The Third World Challenge to U.S. Foreign Policy." He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

But Russia Has Done Much the Same

By Elliott Hurwitz

WASHINGTON — Foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met recently in Paris to discuss issues of common concern, and one area of discussion was the security implications of East-West economic relations. Part of the reason for the interest was a concern that a possible increase in Western dependence on trade with the Soviet Union may create vulnerabilities that could permit the Russians to exert economic pressure in order to achieve political goals.

The Russians, although they have recently cultivated an image among their Western trading partners as a "reliable supplier," have used economic measures in six major attempts (as well as several lesser efforts) since World War II to compel changes in the policies or actions of other nations. For the most part they have used economic weapons in instances in which the target nations were highly dependent on the Soviet Union for their economic and industrial development. Four of the six major episodes were directed against Communist allies.

In 1948, in response to Yugoslavia's establishment as an independent Communist state, the Russians recalled their technical experts, canceled a loan commitment and then severed all trade and economic assistance. At the time, Yugoslavia was dependent on the Soviet Union and its allies for more than half its trade, and was completely dependent for technical assistance and credits.

In 1958, Yugoslavia was again the victim of Soviet economic sanctions when Yugoslav insistence on taking an independent view of various international issues (including the 1956 Hungarian uprising) caused Moscow to reduce trade across the board.

Also in 1958, when a Soviet diplomat in Australia defected, his wife attempted to do the same but became involved in an airport scuffle with Soviet security men and Australian police. When the woman decided to seek asylum with her husband, the Russians broke diplomatic relations with Australia and stopped buying Australian wool, reducing trade between the two countries by more than 95 percent.

In the same year, when one party in Finland's parliament changed its position to a less pro-Soviet line, the Russians canceled trade contracts, withdrew their ambassador and held up promised aid talks.

In 1960, ideological differences with China induced the Russians to withdraw their technical experts and cut trade by more than 75 percent.

The Soviet Union's most blatant use of economic weapons was against Albania in 1960. The Albanians had supported the Chinese at a conference of Communist states, and in retaliation the Russians delayed trade negotiations and cut back on loans and technical assistance. When the Albanians had the temerity to accept an industrial-development loan from China in 1961, the Russians broke diplomatic relations, canceled all aid and severed all trade. Before that, about half the Albanians' trade and most of their loans and technical assistance came from the Soviet Union.

More recently the Russians have used economic pressures and threats of a lesser magnitude.

In 1967, to deal with what they viewed as objectionable Cuban policies, the Russians reduced their supply of fuel to Cuba until the following year, when Havana related and brought its foreign policy closer into line with Moscow.

Also in 1968, when a Soviet dip-

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Some Cautious Advice To the Kissinger Panel

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — The principle of seeking a basic bipartisan policy on Central America is a good one. The main concern about the United States in the rest of the world, friend and foe alike, is lack of continuity in its approach to foreign affairs.

Rebuilding the consensus that existed between World War II and the Vietnam War would serve U.S. interests and restore lost guidelines for measuring decisions. It would help remove the risk of impetuosity, such as the initial Reagan administration announcement that El Salvador was "the test of Soviet-American relations."

It would have obvious advantages for the administration now, reducing as a campaign issue the failures in Central America so far.

There are advantages for the Democrats. Waffling congressional opposition reflects an underlying fear of a campaign on "Who Lost Salvador,"

and the lack of Democratic ideas on how to counter it.

And it could bring solid advantages for Central America, where moderates and rightists can never be sure which side really has Washington's ear. At present, each can argue that despite public statements, it has the inside track and can offer facts to prove it.

A bipartisan policy would separate the mainstream from the noisy fringe that are always with us.

So the question has to be which policy. When he announced the composition of the Kissinger commission, President Reagan made this appeal: "Help us win the American people that for the first time in many years, we face real dangers on our borders, that we must protect the safety and security of our people."

That is hardly an objective mandate. Is the president's memory so short that it does not include the 1962 Cuban missile crisis? What on earth in the present messy situation, involving civil war over local issues, compares with that clear-cut threat?

Obviously, Mr. Kissinger decided on the commission approach because he felt well-served by commissions on Social Security and the MX missile. But the Scowcroft-MX recommendation was an unfortunate precedent, a political trend that is going to be extremely costly.

In effect the commission, headed by General Brent Scowcroft, accepted one more gigantic, immediate strategic error in return for making better sense in the longer term. It accepted the MX now, in contradiction of its own reasoning, because the president wanted it and cared most about another win in Congress. For that, he was willing to accept a long-range weapons policy shift to single-warhead missiles and a new promise to seek arms control.

According to some of his friends, Henry Kissinger had careful negotiations with the administration before he accepted his surprising new appointment. He had been considered, and rejected, for both the MX job and as special Middle East negotiator, subjects on which he has expertise — something he lacks on Central America.

The initial proposal was that the commission would advise on the proper running of the office of assistant secretary of state for Latin America, which meant getting involved in current issues. But the war Mr. Kissinger knows more about than any other is bureaucratic infighting, so he refused to deal with day-to-day operations from outside. Instead, he is to focus on medium- and long-term approaches.

What can that mean? Another compromise endorsing current mistakes in return for a distant vision? Central America is not just a high-priced missile that can be stuck in a slot and then thrown away one day, when its use as a "bargaining chip" has worn out.

What is done there now will determine what is possible later. If the war continues to be spread now, it will be too late to turn back and say we should have negotiated a way out.

A bipartisan policy can only be useful if it brings a new focus on how to reduce fighting in Central America, not how to pursue the illusion of U.S. victory.

Mr. Kissinger, whose record brings him under attack from both left and right, will have a chance now to show that his analytic skills can be put to better use than in Chile, or Cambodia, or Angola. This time he is not a member of the administration. He does not have to serve an insecure president's partisan needs.

And if he and his group can come up with a constructive policy, not just scaremongering and saber-rattling, they will get good support. If it is more of the old hocus-fucus, it will be seen as the old hocus-fucus. Magic wears out. Results count.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be edited for clarity and brevity. All letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

Other Opinion

More of the Same in Poland

Martial law will be replaced by a system which maintains most of the repressive measures of military rule and imposes a few new restrictions as well.

By 1956 even the most bellicose of Western leaders had learned that it was not going to be possible to use NATO tanks to roll back the Iron Curtain. Over the next quarter century all but the wildest of presidential advisers abandoned the belief that it was possible to squeeze and destabilize the Soviet bloc to the point at which those disaffected peoples impatiently did the job themselves. It is the smug belief remained that it might be possible to encourage the totalitarian regimes of East Europe to evolve peacefully and by consent, into their opposites. Poland has shown that that, too, is but a pipedream.

—The Guardian (London).

Athens and Washington

The map makes evident the importance of the new agreement between Athens and Washington to extend for at least five years the life of American military bases in Greece. With Turkey, Greece is the eastern anchor of the North Atlantic alliance, with a strategic location of prime importance astride both the Adriatic and the Aegean. It has a common frontier with one Soviet nation, Bulgaria, and borders on Albania and Yugoslavia. And it offers important support facilities for the 6th Fleet and U.S. air operations as well as critical communication facilities.

Beyond its tactical and strategic elements, the agreement reinforces traditional ties between the two nations that were put to a rigorous test by the furious rhetoric that

brought Andreas Papandreu to power almost two years ago. He still finds it necessary to distance himself from Washington, portraying the renewal of the agreement on bases as a formula to terminate them 17 months after the five-year agreement runs out. True, there are provisions for one party or the other to end the agreement with due notice after the extension has expired. How reassuring to think that the bases might no longer be required when that time comes. But how reassuring to perceive also the flexibility of the Greek prime minister, who has recognized the reality of today's situation and put off the immediate termination that he threatened in the heat of the campaign.

Now Congress must weigh the level of arms aid proposed in the agreement. The \$500 million in military credits offered for the next fiscal year, an increase of 79 percent, seems appropriate to the challenge of the region.

—The Los Angeles Times.

'Permissive' America

"Herpes" is a word that causes people to freeze up with an unreasoning fear. And while doctors are racing against time, self-appointed spokesmen for America's self-indulgent society insist that science will conquer all. These prophets of permissiveness tell us that there is nothing wrong with a life-style that involves continuous and impersonal sex.

The experts tell us that AIDS can be transmitted sexually. There is no evidence that AIDS can be transmitted through casual encounters or through the air. We must not be afraid to focus light on the dark realities of a self-indulgent society. If some frightened people are persuaded to turn away from a permissive life-style, so much the better.

—The Hong Kong Standard.

In Africa, a Bug Worse Than Drought

By Jonathan Power

ROME — A small bug is eating the heart out of Africa. It arrived somewhere in Zaire 10 years ago from South America; no one knows quite how. Its long-term impact on food production in Africa is far worse than the well-publicized drought.

Droughts do not go on forever. But unless stopped by man's intervention, the mealybug will endlessly ravage the continent right across its tropical midbelt. It is attacking the foremost foodcrop of tropical Africa, cassava, favored by 200 million subsistence farmers and their families because it tolerates drought. Its underground tubers give high yields. Indeed, if the leaves are eaten too, the cassava is much more nutritious than the other principal crops of Africa: maize, rice, millet and yam.

Every year, the mealybug advances another 300 miles. It is estimated by Dr. Ermond Hartmann, director of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, that Nigeria alone lost \$1.5 billion worth of its crop last year. The price of cassava has gone up fivefold in the last three years.

According to Dr. Hartmann, a solution is in sight. At a meeting last week at the International Fund for Agricultural Development in

Rome, he told scientists and aid donors that, after an eight-year effort, his institute's scientists were confident they had an answer. They had tracked down the bug's natural predator, a wasp. They had discovered it in Paraguay — in the end by a fluke, not because of their diligent research efforts, which had begun in the Caribbean. An entomologist on vacation in Paraguay stumbled across it.

This was two years ago. Since then, a number of major problems have had to be wrestled with. First, how to breed and release the predator in large enough quantities that it could be distributed over an area of Africa the size of the continental United States. This problem has now been resolved, in part by an Austrian and Swiss team designing a special high-speed plane with a mechanism for releasing the wasps.

The resistance of a number of entomologists, both African and outsiders, has also been a major hurdle. Some were worried that the predator might become a pest. The critics were told that studies in South America showed this to be no problem.

And some of the entomologists who advised the United States not to support the project argued that the predator might not be effective since the mealybug population was so large and well-established. Dr. Eric Slocy, the project's chief consultant, argued in reply that the U.S. information was outdated. It is true, he said, that the predator makes little progress in the first year, but by the second, tests show, it becomes more effective.

Only two weeks ago it appeared that the world's biggest pest control program might not get off the ground. Britain and the United States had refused to cooperate. But at the Rome meeting, Switzerland and Austria pledged their support; within days, West Germany and Canada had jumped on the bandwagon.

It will take five years for the control program to be truly effective. But compared with using insecticides, the \$30-million total cost is paltry. "This is nature's way," said Dr. Hartmann.

The combination of governmental neglect of agriculture, the widespread drought and the mealybug have brought Africa to its lowest point in years. It now looks as if one of the wheels for a turnaround is about to be put into gear.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reagan and China

Regarding "A Caution to the U.S. on China" (IHT, June 20):

In rebuttal to Mr. Solaz's article, might I offer the following points for consideration:

1) President Reagan's fence-sitting in the Taiwan Straits may be irritating to liberals like Mr. Solaz in Washington, but the fact remains that Mr. Reagan's policies and attitudes simply reflect the realities (namely that Taiwan is not a part of Communist China as Beijing insists).

2) Before Mr. Reagan took office, U.S. relations with China were riding on an artificial high. After a few injections of realism, they are coming down to earth. Instead of continuing to make grandiose concessions to Beijing, the United States has decided, under Mr. Reagan, to draw the line.

3) Mr. Solaz would have us believe that the United States, if it wants to build confidence with Beijing, should make more concrete concessions while receiving only vague promises from Beijing in return. Hasn't the United States made enough concessions to Beijing?

4) Mr. Solaz says the United States should keep its commitments to Beijing. What about U.S. commitments to Taiwan? These are time-honored and are embodied in the

Taiwan Relations Act, a U.S. law that should carry much more weight than any of the communiqués the United States has signed with Communist China.

5) Finally, Mr. Solaz tries to resurrect the old belief that "the enemy of my enemy is my friend" and therefore China, despite being Communist, is a friend of the United States. This idea is bankrupt, along with the idea of Chinese strategic importance to the United States.

Mr. Solaz is beating a lot of dead horses. The trend is toward facing realities in U.S.-China policy. That's about all anyone should expect from the United States.

HUBERT CHEN, Taipei.

Victims' Rights

Regarding "The Death Penalty" (IHT, July 16-17):

If the cold-blooded murderers responsible for the Orly massacre and the assassination of the Turkish diplomat in Brussels have the right to escape capital punishment, I would like for the editorial writer to advise what rights the innocent victims had.

When will the opinion-makers begin turning their attention and sympathies toward the innocent victims and away from the criminals?

ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Cairo, Egypt.

FROM OUR JULY 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: 'A First-Class Fighting Navy'

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — President [Theodore] Roosevelt has addressed the most important conference of naval officers ever held in this country. An utterance relative to the restriction of immigration was interpreted as referring to the possibility of war with Japan. The President asserted: "It is absolutely necessary, if we claim for ourselves the right to choose who shall come here from abroad, that we shall be in a position to uphold that right if any Power challenges it. It cannot be upheld by words, neither can it be upheld by a navy that will parry, but won't hit. I wish to reiterate that I want a first-class fighting navy, because it is the most effective guarantee of peace."

1933: Russians Bar Playwright

COPENHAGEN — Banned in London because it portrayed God as a Negro, Marc Connelly's famous play "The Green Pastures" apparently has displeased the godless Soviets as well. The Soviet authorities have refused admittance to Connelly and the noted American playwright has been forced to interrupt his journey to Russia. "The Green Pastures," inspired by one of Ronald Bradford's Negro stories, won the Pulitzer prize for the best play of 1929. It is a dramatization of the Negro's conception of heaven, and while it abounds in humor it was never regarded as sacrilegious, but on the contrary was held to be an exceptionally sympathetic interpretation.

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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1224.4	1234.8	1224.4	1231.7	+7.3
50 Ind	571.5	582.8	571.5	579.6	+8.1
65 Ind	471.0	482.8	471.0	474.1	+3.1

Standard & Poor's Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	171.4	172.5	171.4	172.1	+0.7
Utilities	68.9	69.8	68.9	69.2	+0.3
Finance	19.8	20.1	19.8	20.0	+0.2
Tran.	30.5	30.8	30.5	30.7	+0.2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Change
July 21	22,075	22,075	0
July 22	22,075	22,075	0
July 23	22,075	22,075	0
July 24	22,075	22,075	0

Market Summary, July 22

Market	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	267.4	267.1	267.1	+0.3
AMEX	118.4	118.1	118.1	+0.3
NASDAQ	118.4	118.1	118.1	+0.3

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	118.4	+0.3
MSFT	118.1	+0.3
GOOG	118.1	+0.3

NASDAQ Index

Class	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Small	118.4	118.1	118.1	118.1	+0.3
Medium	118.4	118.1	118.1	118.1	+0.3
Large	118.4	118.1	118.1	118.1	+0.3

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
1	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
2	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
3	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
5	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
6	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
7	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
8	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
9	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
10	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
11	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
12	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
13	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
14	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
15	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
16	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
17	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
18	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
19	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
20	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
21	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
22	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
23	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
24	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
25	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
26	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
27	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
28	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
29	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
30	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
31	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
32	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
33	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
34	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
35	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
36	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
37	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
38	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
39	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
40	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
41	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
42	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
43	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
44	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
45	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
46	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
47	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
48	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
49	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
50	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
51	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
52	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
53	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
54	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
55	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
56	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
57	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
58	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
59	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
60	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
61	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
62	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
63	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
64	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
65	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
66	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
67	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
68	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
69	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
70	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
71	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
72	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
73	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
74	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
75	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
76	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
77	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
78	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
79	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
80	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
81	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
82	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
83	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
84	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
85	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
86	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
87	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
88	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
89	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
90	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
91	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
92	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
93	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
94	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
95	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
96	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
97	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
98	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
99	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
100	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4

NYSE Index

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NYSE Most Active

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MSFT	118.1	+0.3
GOOG	118.1	+0.3

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close

Symbol

Hospital Firm Sets Pace in Diversifying

By N.R. Kleinfield

LOS ANGELES — National Medical Enterprises used to be known as a hospital chain.

When profit-making hospital chains began to sprout up in the late 1960s, they concentrated on treating patients in conventional hospitals.

NME, however, espoused a philosophy of total health care. By its thinking, a hospital company ought to own psychiatric centers, nursing homes and home health care services. It wanted to shepherd patients from the first signs of illness, grant them in a hospital, usher them through intermediate care in a nursing home and then steer them to the final stage of care at home. Competitors and people on Wall Street chuckled.

Nowadays, though, NME is touted as the prototype of the health care conglomerate of the future. Other hospital management companies are starting to diversify, and one analyst predicts, "I think NME is the forerunner of what all hospital companies will look like in five years."

But if the rest of the field is catching up with National Medical Enterprises, Richard Emswiler, the company's chairman and chief executive officer, is still looking ahead. As social pressures to contain health care costs continue to intensify, he envisions sweeping changes in health care.

"We are moving toward a form of corporate, coaligned medicine in this country," he says. "There will be large complex organizations or closely related organizations that will take care of most of the population."

Instead of owning scattered properties, NME is beginning to build medical campuses — in Delray, Florida, and in Slidell, Louisiana — where a hospital, doctor's offices, a psychiatric center and a nursing home are all on one expanse of ground.

The spread of such corporate medicine dismays many doctors and health care experts. They fear that the indigent will get short-

shift from mammoth corporate-run organizations. Businessmen, the doubters suggest, will shun medical services that fail to attract enough revenues. Moreover, many Americans feel uneasy about associating the healing of the sick with the making of a buck.

Mr. Emswiler does not. He contends that health care is not sacred but is suitable for commercial enterprise.

"The thing that has to happen," he says, "is that health care has to get out of the temple and into the kitchen. It's not a mystical sort of thing. Health care comes after food and shelter. It's not the ultimate thing. But it has the drama about it. I don't remember the last TV program built around the local supermarket. 'General Store' — I don't think I've seen."

National Medical Enterprises was founded in 1969, a year after some people in Nashville started Hospital Corp. of America, now the nation's largest hospital chain. At the time, Mr. Emswiler was practicing law and had an accounting degree.

Many of his clients were hospitals. Four of them needed to expand but could not find adequate financing.

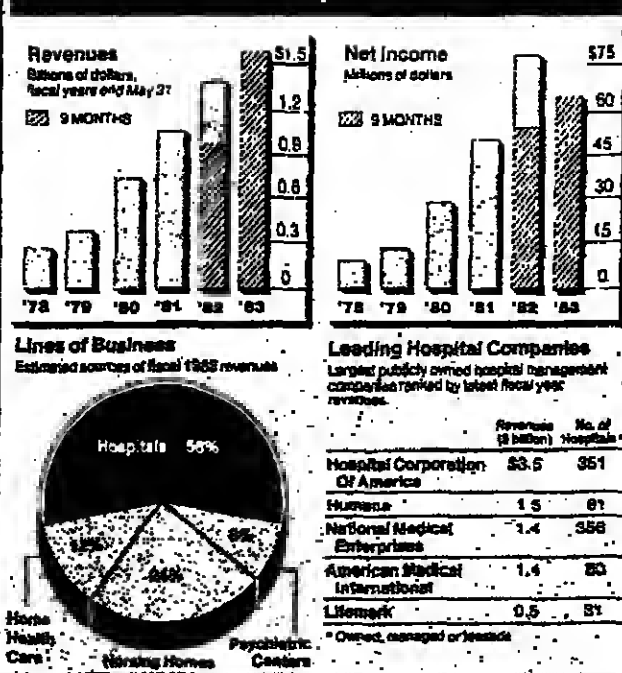
So Mr. Emswiler and two other lawyers, John Badrosian and Leonard Cohen, decided to form a public company to tap new sources of financing and to capitalize on the economies of scale open to a network of hospitals.

He also spotted similarities in managing hospitals, nursing homes and psychiatric centers, and he put a toe into all of those businesses.

Of the five giants of the health care industry, National Medical Enterprises now ranks in revenues behind Hospital Corp. of America and Humana Inc. and ahead of American Medical International Inc. and the LifeMark Corp.

In the fiscal year ended May 31, 1982, NME's revenues rose 32 percent to \$1.4 billion, and its earnings grew 43 percent to \$75.2 million. For the fiscal year 1983, NME expects to report revenues of \$2.1 billion and earnings of \$92 million.

National Medical Enterprise's Growth



John Hindelang, director of research at A.G. Becker, predicts that NME will grow at a 25 percent rate for the foreseeable future. "For their willingness to step up to the plate in diversifying, they are now strongly positioned for the future," he said.

When competitors mimic NME, Mr. Emswiler is not surprised. "It's like starting a company selling only televisions and being near Sears, Roebuck," he says. "You may not end up selling garden hoses, but you're going to end up selling more than TVs."

National Medical Enterprises owns or manages 64 hospitals, mostly in California, with a total of 9,644 beds. It owns or manages 25 psychiatric hospitals and 267 nursing homes. Its National Medical Oxygen unit is a major provider of oxygen systems to homes.

NME says 56 percent of its revenues in the latest year came from hospitals, 24 percent from nursing homes, 12 percent from home health care and 8 percent from psychiatric centers.

Psychiatric care is the company's most profitable area, since a big majority of the patients are private. "It's an industry whose time has come," said Mr. Badrosian, now NME's senior executive vice president. "Society isn't getting any bet-

BUSINESS BRIEFS

West German GNP Growth in 1983 Expected to Be at Least 0.5 Percent

BONN (Reuters) — Real growth in the West German gross national product will be at least 0.5 percent in 1983, rising to 2.5 percent in 1984, Otto Schlecht, the state secretary for economics, predicted Friday.

He said in an interview that growth of 0.5 percent is assured this year and that the figure could be higher. West German GNP declined by a real 1.1 percent in 1982.

Mr. Schlecht said preliminary data show that GNP growth continued at a rate of 0.5 percent in the second quarter of 1983 after a 0.5-percent gain in the first quarter. A summer lull can be expected in the third quarter but the economy will move forward again in the final quarter, he said.

The economics minister, Otto Lambrecht, earlier predicted that growth will reach 0.5 percent in 1983. That was a more optimistic prediction than the zero-growth forecast contained in the government's annual economic report in January.

Allied, GAF Cancel Purchase Accord

NEW YORK (NYT) — Allied Corp. and GAF Corp. have announced the termination of an agreement under which Allied would have bought GAF's chemical group.

The agreement was canceled because of Allied's fears that it would be at risk for some of GAF's asbestos-related liabilities, Thursday's announcement said. GAF said that it was also concerned that it might not be able to immediately distribute proceeds of the sale to its shareholders.

Allied had agreed in April to buy the chemical business for about \$410 million. Three weeks ago, GAF's agreement to sell its other principal business, its building products group, collapsed when Southwest General Corp. withdrew its \$140-million offer for the business. Southwest General attributed the decision to the "uncertain status" of a proxy fight for control of GAF.

Finland to Pay More for Soviet Oil

HELSINKI (Reuters) — Finland is to pay more for Soviet crude oil, the state-owned importing company Neste said Friday without disclosing the new price.

Sources said, however, that the price would be \$29.50 a barrel backdated to July 1. That would be an increase of 50 cents a barrel on the price Finland has been paying since May 1, the date on which the last Soviet price rise, also of half a dollar, took effect.

Finland is scheduled to buy about 56 million barrels of Soviet crude oil this year. A Neste representative said the company does not plan to pass the added cost immediately to consumers.

BOC to Sell Mountain Medical Stake

LONDON (Reuters) — BOC Group said Friday that it had decided to sell its 52-percent stake in Mountain Medical Equipment and expects the sale to be made to either a corporate buyer or through a secondary offering of the stock to the public.

BOC, a major producer of industrial gases, will make the sale though its U.S. subsidiaries Airco Industries and Glascock Medical Services. It said the decision to sell followed advice from investment bankers Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

A BOC spokesman said the cost to BOC of purchasing the stake was difficult to ascertain because it was acquired indirectly when BOC bought Airco and Glascock, each of which holds 26 percent of Mountain Medical. He declined to put a current value on the stake.

IBM Japan Sets Software Ventures

TOKYO (AP) — IBM Japan, a subsidiary of International Business Machines Corp., has set up two joint ventures with Japanese companies to develop computer software for the communications field, it was announced Friday.

The ventures involve Mitsubishi, Japan's biggest trading company, and Cosmo 80, a fast-growing Japanese software maker. Mitsubishi said the three companies will form a research and development consortium capitalized at \$4.2 million and a planning and marketing company capitalized at \$333,000, beginning Oct. 1.

An official of Cosmo 80 said the joint ventures are aimed at meeting demand for computer-applied communication services such as cable television networks and on-line data banks.

Soviet Says Output, Productivity Rise

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union claimed increases in production and labor productivity Friday in six-month production figures that are the first measure of President Yuri V. Andropov's attempt to revive the economy.

The value of goods produced was 4.1 percent higher than the corresponding period of 1982, the Central Statistical Board said, and labor productivity 3.3 percent higher. "Organization and labor discipline were improved," the report said in mentioning the theme of Mr. Andropov's economic campaign.

Production figures were higher for oil, natural gas and electricity while coal production was listed as unchanged at 363 million tons. Marketing of products was 102 percent of the target goal and the value of foreign trade was listed as 64.4 billion rubles (\$90 billion), the report said.

U.S. Steps Up Trade Battle With EC With Plan for Dairy Sales to Egypt

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States has escalated its trade war with the European Community by notifying the European authorities that it will go ahead with a plan to subsidize a large shipment of surplus dairy products to Egypt.

Sources said that Egypt has agreed to pay the world market price, which is about half of the domestic U.S. price, for 18,000 metric tons (19,800 metric tons) of butter and 6,000 metric tons of cheese, acquired by the United States through its support-price program.

Egypt will pay \$39.6 million in Egyptian pounds, which the United States can spend only in Egypt. "They're getting a real bargain," an American official said.

The sale, which follows a subsidized shipment of one million metric tons of wheat flour to Egypt earlier this year, is designed to show, once again, American displeasure with the Common Market's farm-export subsidies. Normally, Egypt is a big buyer of dairy products from the Common Market, and the avowed intention of the United States is to punish the Community by cutting into its business with that country.

A series of talks between the United States and Europe seeking ways to soften the dispute over farm subsidies has produced little result. Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block was reported to be disappointed with the progress of the talks, and authorized tough action to show U.S. determination.

However, an American official, who said, "I would know if anything else is planned," gave firm assurance that no other offers of subsidized agricultural products are being planned.

A Department of Agriculture spokesman, confirming the planned sale of butter and cheese to Egypt, acknowledged that the idea is to persuade the Europeans to reduce their agricultural export subsidies. "If necessary, we are prepared to defend our markets," he said.

"The basic thrust is that we have a surplus [of dairy products] and we'd like to get rid of some, if we can do it without hurting anyone," the spokesman said, conceding that the Europeans would probably claim they are being hurt.

Both the Common Market and the United States support their farmers by assuring them of minimum prices far above actual world market prices. The major difference is that the United States for the most part puts its huge surpluses into storage, while the Europeans try to get rid of their farm excesses by export subsidies.

Common Market officials in Washington, who said the United States had passed word along over the weekend that the dairy sale to Egypt would be consummated, had no comment, pending advice from Brussels.

Grain Sales Linked to U.S.-China Textile Dispute

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Two sets of influential Republican senators are battling for President Ronald Reagan's ear in a widening dispute over Chinese textile quotas that has be-

come entangled with U.S. wheat sales to Beijing.

"Chinese officials have made it clear they aren't buying our wheat because of the quota dispute," Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, wrote Wednesday in a letter urging Mr. Reagan to break the

impasse in a seventh round of U.S.-Chinese textile talks scheduled to start Monday in Geneva.

An aide to Mr. Dole, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said the dispute has cost U.S. farmers more than \$300 million in lost wheat sales to China so far this year.

The battle for Mr. Reagan's attention pits Mr. Dole against Senators Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, who, according to official sources, have urged the president to postpone next week's Geneva talks.

A delay would permit a special White House committee to complete its study on textile imports. The committee is believed by retailers and farm sources to be weighted in favor of tightening quotas on textile imports, which the industry complains have soared by 21 percent so far this year.

Mr. Dole, in his letter to Mr. Reagan, said the cost to the textile industry because of any increase in Chinese imports does not come close to matching the lost sales of farm products to China, which is the United States' biggest wheat buyer. Chinese textile sales to the United States last year amounted to \$750 million, about three-fourths of the total wheat sales.

U.S. trade sources said Monday's talks will go on unless Mr.

Reagan personally intervenes to stop them.

But representatives of clothing retailers, who oppose tight quotas, expressed the fear that textile industry pressure during the negotiations will force a continued stalemate.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value of each fund is shown below. Funds are listed in alphabetical order by name. The following information is provided for each fund: (1) Name; (2) Assets; (3) Assets per share; (4) Assets per share; (5) Assets per share; (6) Assets per share; (7) Assets per share; (8) Assets per share; (9) Assets per share; (10) Assets per share; (11) Assets per share; (12) Assets per share; (13) Assets per share; (14) Assets per share; (15) Assets per share; (16) Assets per share; (17) Assets per share; (18) Assets per share; (19) Assets per share; (20) Assets per share; (21) Assets per share; (22) Assets per share; (23) Assets per share; (24) Assets per share; (25) Assets per share; (26) Assets per share; (27) Assets per share; (28) Assets per share; (29) Assets per share; (30) Assets per share; (31) Assets per share; (32) Assets per share; (33) Assets per share; (34) Assets per share; (35) Assets per share; (36) Assets per share; (37) Assets per share; (38) Assets per share; (39) Assets per share; (40) Assets per share; (41) Assets per share; (42) Assets per share; (43) Assets per share; 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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks up to the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a stock or stock dividend is declared or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the next year only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
 a—dividend stock
 b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
 c—interim dividend.
 cd—called.
 d—new yearly low.
 e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 f—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident withholding tax.
 g—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
 h—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at dividend meeting.
 i—dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
 j—new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
 k—near final delivery.
 P/B=price-earnings ratio.
 r—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
 s—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
 ss—sales.
 t—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
 u—new yearly high.
 v—new issue.
 w—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
 wd—when distributed.
 wf—when issued.
 ww—with warrants.
 xw—ex-dividends or ex-rights.
 xyl= ex-distribution.
 yw—without warrants.
 z=ex-dividend and sales in full.
 yld=yield.
 z=notes in full.

BANKING & FINANCE IN THE ARAB WORLD

*a special report by the
International Herald Tribune*

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